

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, June 13th.—The Atlantic arrived with dates to the 13th.

The allies captured Ketch, on the Sea of Azof, also the Russian camp at Tchernaya, besides various successes before Sebastopol. The news is the most important since the battle of the Alia.

The news comprises three distinct successes of the allies.

First, The French in a sanguinary conflict lasting the whole night of the 22d and 23d, took and retained an important position of defence before Sebastopol. Not less than 8000 men were killed and wounded.

Second, The allies made a rapid advance and seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tchernaya, without much loss, the Russians fleeing to the hills.

Third, The Allies' secret expedition obtained easy possession of Keitch, and command of the Sea of Azof, in which are now 14 allied steamers. The Russians, on the approach of the Allies, blew up the forts and burned 4 steamers and 30 transports, and half a million of sacks.

Breadstuffs in France and England have further declined.

The French have established a camp at Tchorgoun, and it is said Belgium will furnish 20,000 men.

Hopes of peace prevail.

Baring quietness for money at 92½, and account 93; but others quote 92½. Money abundant.

The America brings Liverpool dates to the 2d inst., and 102 passengers.

By the last arrival we had a brief announcement of the French having driven the Russians from their strong position of defence placed before Sebastopol, which occurred during the nights of the 22d and 23d, and was a most sanguinary affair. The place was defended by nearly the whole garrison, and the total loss on both sides, killed and wounded in is set down at 8000.

Pellissier says the Russian loss was enormous, that of his own troops considerable.—The French retained the position.

Gortchakoff's account of the affair is as follows:

Yesterday evening 17 battalions of the enemy, with their reserves, attacked. The French counter-approach commenced the day before in front of bastions 5 and 6.—The combat lasted during the whole night—our 12 battalions lost 2500 men in driving back the enemy.

Pellissier says: We have definitely established ourselves in the Russian works carried on the 22d and 23d.

An armistice was agreed upon to enable both parties to bury the dead, when we made our estimate.

The enemy's losses must be from 5 to 6000 killed and wounded.

May 26th.—The enemy have not made any demonstrations in front of or against the lines of Tchernaya. The works and fortifications at Kameisch and progressing. Sanitary conditions of the army good.

Breadstuffs.—The market for breadstuffs is generally unchanged.

It was rumored at Paris that Pellissier had attacked and routed Liprad's force; that Canrobert was wounded, and another General killed—regarded doubtful.

Railway telegraphs the following:

May 27th.—We are masters of the Sea of Azof without casualty. The troops landed at Kertsch on Her Majesty's birthday, the 24th, the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the Straits, and destroying their steamers. Some vessels & 50 guns fell into the hands of the Allies.

Railway further telegraphs that on the 25th Gen. Sir Geo. Brown reached Yankalek, having on the previous day destroyed the foundry near Kertsch, where shot, shell and Minie balls were manufactured.

A dispatch from Bagdad dated 30th, says that letters from Admiral Lyons announce the destruction by the enemy of 4 Russian steamers, depots of corn, &c.

The allied ships succeeded in blowing up the magazine at Arabat, and destroyed 100 merchant vessels.

Only one Russian steamship remained in the Sea of Azof.

The occupation of Galatz and attack on Iamail and Reni was reported.

The garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertsch; its capture must have great effect on the siege.

Fifty cases of cholera, and 20 deaths were reported in the British forces before Sebastopol, and some French.

The Sardinian contingent landed in splendid condition, and well supplied with all the material of war.

Hot weather prevails.

Large convoys had entered Sebastopol on the North.

The Russians are working vigorously on the north side of the city, erecting batteries, earth-works, &c.

The allies had entirely completed their fourth parallel.

The British were moving their heavy mortars to the advance parallel.

Two deserters from Sebastopol report the garrison to be very strong, but the hot weather caused much sickness.

It was reported at Danzig that the division of Russian gun boats in the Baltic, stationed at Swenborg, has made a movement towards the opposite coast.

The French squadron sailed from Kiel, to join the English fleet, which was fast reported beyond Narzen.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular, respecting the blockade of the Finland ports. In which he says England has departed from the principle that the flag covers the cargo; and warns all neutral vessels of the circumstance.

The expected resumption of the Vienna Conference has not taken place. It is doubtfully reported that the new Austrian proposition will be peremptorily negotiated by England and France.

The Viceroy of Egypt has given orders for the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus of Suez.

Menchikoff returned to St. Petersburg & was well received by the Emperor.

Seven hundred and forty-six Russian prisoners are in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but 108 privates and 10 officers belonging to the British. No return from the French.

Spain.—The insurgents, Caspi and Alcantas, were defeated, and the two leaders and a priest were shot.

China.—Shanghai, Feb. 9.—All quiet.—The troops have been withdrawn towards Nankin.

Moscow have assumed an unfavorable change. The insurgents are making such advances that fears are entertained that they

will stop the report trade to Shanghai, and famine threatens Canton, and food riots are apprehended.

The British of eight vessels was rendezvoused at Japan, and afterwards proceeded to the Russian settlements in the North.

The U. S. ship J. P. Kennedy was at Canton, the Vandalla at Whampoa, and the Powhattan at Singapore.

Capt. Annes proceeded homeward by this mail with a ratified Japan treaty.

When the steamer Driver was sent out to the Baltic ports to serve vessels with official notice of the blockade, she found the American ship Saml. Appleton of Boston, which was also served with a warning to clear out within six days. A day or two afterwards the out cruising fleet fell in with the Appleton, when an officer was sent on board to examine her papers, which were found in perfect order, whereupon the officer demanded to see her bill of lading. The American captain objected to this, but the officer insisted, when it turned out that the Appleton had just landed at Batavia 50,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers, besides about 600 boxes of cotton, as the ostensible part of the cargo. The ship was carefully overhauled and nothing more found contraband to the war.

A French private dispatch from Varna says the allies are in possession of the right bank of the Tchernaya.

English funds opened on Friday with a further slight reaction, but a gradual recovery took place, attributable to the satisfactory accounts of the progress of the allied fleet in the Sea of Azof, coupled with the report that the Grand Duke Constantine had resigned his position as Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy, and that the peace party was in the ascendant.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH BY CAMPFIRE.—A campfire lamp, in the hands of Mrs. Dr. Massey, at Dr. Kramer's residence of Washington street, exploded Thursday night, and by the most wonderful providence escaped death. The lamp was one of the kind in general use throughout the city. It was but partially filled, and the accident, surely of the lamp, for light, to the gas burning, when an explosion instantaneously resulted, blowing the lamp into the air, enveloping Mrs. Massey as well as the floor of the room in flames. Her screams brought in Dr. M. from the adjoining, and by the timely use of water the flames were quickly extinguished. Mrs. M. happening to be dressed in woolen received no serious injury, but she had been horribly burned. The carpet on the floor was scorched, through an oil cloth on the floor on it prevented its material damage.

Here, ladies of Sandusky who will so foolishly persist in the use of these deadly eating lamps, is another instance where life has nearly been forfeit from the explosion of the fluid. It is the third instant in this city, within one year, where a horrible death has been averted by some mysterious good fortune—as if Providence would forewarn of danger by thus threatening life.—Sandusky Reg.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

The Portland Conspiracy.

PORTLAND, Friday, June 8, 1855.

The Portland Advertiser of yesterday contained a full and reliable account of the recent trouble in this city. Thousands of extra copies of that paper were sold, and the demand was greater than the press could supply. One gentleman ordered 1,000 copies and only received 200.

It is understood here that the Board of Aldermen will order an investigation of the whole affair by a reliable Committee when this nefarious plot, which was laid a month ago in order to overthrow Neal Dow, the law and the Republican Temperance party; will be completely exposed.

Already sufficient has been brought to light to place the temperance people of this city in a better position than ever, the plot having signally failed and the recoil overthrown the conspirators. Personally, Neal Dow is stronger than ever, being sustained and applauded by the great mass of established citizens. For the promotion of Maine Law principles, were the whole to be enacted again it could not be mended. The enemies of law and order have fallen into the most perfect contempt, and are thus buried in the pit they dug for Neal Dow and his friends.

MANUSCRIPTS.—AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—The Legislature has submitted several amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts to the people have voted upon them, and all the changes have been adopted. The vote was very light, but the majority is decided.

The amendments established the plurality systems in all elections—the election for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Senator and Representatives, to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November—the election of eight Councillors by the people instead of by the Legislature—the election of Secretary, Treasurer, General Auditor and Attorney General, by the people—the election of Sheriff, Register of Probate, Commissioners of Insolvency, Clerk of the Courts, and District Attorneys by the people in such manner as the Legislature shall direct—and prohibit the application of the public money to the support of any other schools than those conducted under the superintendence of the town or city authorities, nor for the use of any religious sect for the maintenance exclusively, of its own schools.—O. S. Journal.

KNOW NOTHINGS.

BOSTON, June 18.—An extra session of the State Council of Know Nothing will be held on the 23th inst., to receive the report of the delegates to the Philadelphia National Council. The secret obligation will then be thrown off, and a Grand Mass Convention called for some central locality.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunkers Hill was observed with usual pomp and display.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

New York, June 18.—The Revenue Cutter Washington, intercepted a vessel leaving New York on Friday and nearly 60 persons were found on board, alleged to have enlisted for the Crimea.

By the State Board of Agriculture, at their last meeting, appointed Mr. Wm. Lennox, of this city, Superintendent of the machinery department at our next State Fair. Mr. Lennox intends traveling during the summer, visiting the principle machine manufacturing companies throughout the State. The thorough knowledge and experience of Mr. L. in the mechanical arts, eminently qualify him to fill this post with credit to his employers and honor to himself.—Columbian.

## THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyrany over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, June 21, 1855.

### REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the Republican Party will be held at the Court House in St. Clairsville, on the 4th day of July next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Belmont County in the Convention to be held at Columbus on the 13th of July, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Central Com.

C. C. CARROLL, Chairman.

June 2, 1855.

### The Philadelphia K. N. Convention.

This Convention, more than any other that ever assembled in this country, has been the centre of attraction. Its action on the Slavery question has been the point which was destined to cause the disruption of the party. Early in its session it relinquished one of the principal features in the K. N. organization by admitting Catholic Delegates from Alabama. This was a terrible blow to the Northern and Western Delegates, who looked upon the Anti-Catholic portion of the creed as the best part of the Order. But aside from all minor considerations, and all lesser differences, the dark rock of slavery loomed up "dead ahead," and awed the National party by its threatening appearance. The first split on this question was in the Committee which submitted the following resolutions on slavery:—

Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. That as experience has shown it is impossible to recede on this question, and as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the pledged faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

New York alone of the Free States went for the majority report. After a long and stormy debate on the slavery question the majority resolutions were adopted by a vote of 50 to 59. In the course of the debate the Northern delegates showed themselves possessed of a sufficient quantity of that heretofore scarce item in the anatomy of a politician—back bone. The south were forcibly reminded that there is a North, and that she knows her rights and dares to advocate them.

Nor was the opposition of the North mere "sound and fury," but a "clam and deliberate action, gone into coolly, and persevered in honestly. Delegates from twelve states (one account says thirteen,) seceded from the convention and have addressed an appeal to the people in the present crisis, which is remarkable for its brevity and firmness. It is as follows:—

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

To the people of the United States:

The undersigned citizens of various States, assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained under the existing state of affairs to affirm the following principles:—

First.—The unconditional restoration of that time-honored Compromise, known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong which no lapse of time can palliate and no plea for its continuance can justify. And that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of that compact, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as Free States.

Second.—That the rights of the settlers in

Territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise guaranteed to them by the law under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the National Executive whenever violated or threatened. And that we cannot conscientiously act with those who will not aid us in the correction of these National wrongs and who will not even permit their fair considerations and their full discussion.

Third.—We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure such a "modification of the Naturalization laws," as will preserve the true interests of the Nation, and will guarantee the three vital principles of a Republican Government: SPIRITUAL FREEDOM, A FREE BIBLE and FREE SCHOOLS—thereby promoting the great work of Americanization.

Fourth.—That we invoke the arm of legislation to arrest that growing evil, the deportation by foreign authorities of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that, as our National Constitution requires the Chief Executive of our country to be of native birth we deem it equally necessary and important that our Diplomatic Representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudice to bias their judgement or to influence their official action.

This appeal is signed by 57 Northern delegates. It is understood that the delegates from Pennsylvania and New Jersey will also present a Northern platform, substantially the same as the above. The meeting of Northern delegates, before adjourning appointed a committee of correspondence to act until a more perfect organization could be effected. The protest of Pennsylvania, alluded to above, is as follows:—

PROTEST OF PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and residents of the States set opposite their names, solemnly protest against the introduction of any question connected with slavery into the platform of principles of the American party, being convinced that no such issues were intended to be embraced within its purposes and objects.

That we believe in and shall defend the right of freedom of opinion and discussion on that and every other subject not intended to be embraced within the design of our organization.

That if the question of slavery is to be passed upon and made a part of our national creed, then in that event we cannot consistently act, with fidelity to our principles and former professions, with any national organization whose action on the question of slavery will result in endorsing the Kansas Nebraska act, and which refuses its sanction to the principles of the Missouri compromise act of 1820.

That we believe that time-honored compact was an honorable and fair adjustment of the question of slavery.

We desire to place this protest upon the journals of the Council, that in no future time the undersigned may be charged with infraction of expressed or implied faith to their fellow-members in failing to support the majority resolutions.

This is signed by four Pennsylvania Delegates, two from Illinois, two from New Jersey, five from Vermont, and one from Connecticut.

The following was offered to the Convention, and is called the

PROTEST OF INDIANA.

The undersigned Delegates, representing the Council of the State of Indiana, respectfully protest against the platform adopted by the National Council at its present session, and beg leave to say that, in regard to the measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill those within the Council of the State of Indiana, nor the people, have awaited the action of the National Council in order to form their opinions. Their opinions have been formed and avowed. An issue has been made with their political antagonists, and the soundness of those opinions tested in public debate and tried at the ballot box.

The edicts of the National Council, however canonical they may be, will be powerless to change those opinions or to reverse the action of the people of Indiana. Always mindful of the compromises of the Constitution of the U. S. ardently devoted to the American Union, they will see with regret the promulgation of a platform by this body which can have no other effect than to increase the fury of the conflagration which the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill has lighted up.

The undersigned respectfully express their deliberate conviction that immediately upon the publication of the platform adopted at the order in the State of Indiana will cease to acknowledge the authority of the National Council, and they respectfully ask that this protest may be received as a termination of their duties as delegates from that State.

It was signed by seven delegates, being the entire Indiana delegation.

After the secession mentioned above, the remnant of the convention passed a platform of which the following is a copy:—

THE PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe,—who presides over the Councils of Nations,—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated the Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount public good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And Hence:

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political divisions, founded on "geographical discrimination, or on the belief that there is

a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of the United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores, of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unaturalized foreigners, & allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds. Implacable enmity against the prevalent demagogic system of rewards for political subservience, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other: Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not a man the office," and of the rule that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training; thus fulfilling the maxim, "Americans only shall govern America."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the state, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastical.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

The restriction of executive patronage,—especially in the matter of appointments to office,—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

X.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, and by consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the school thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the opinions acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it [the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly preemitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any territory. It is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relation with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest;

restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—The National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there is no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

There remains but one thing for those members of the American party who a week ago welcomed so cordially the Cleveland platform—that is, let them hold fast to that platform, and they will be met by all true Anti-Slavery men of all parties, and the fall of 1855 shall witness a Republican victory before which even the victory of 1854 shall pale.

The action of the Philadelphia Convention confirms us in our opinion we have for some time entertained, that no party but the present Locofoco party could unite the North and South on the same platform. This they do by passing a series of milk and water resolutions, which no man of their party considers binding, and openly repudiating them whenever they are invited to defend them, North or South. No National Convention, composed of men disposed to be honest can agree upon a platform. They might adopt a series of resolutions but, no man in the Convention would honestly entertain them for a moment.

The occurrence of this Convention has been a proud event for the North. Though beaten she has come off more than conqueror. The strong stand taken by Northern Delegates in the Convention gives us confidence in human nature, and will make even the most ultra southerners respect them for their independence. They were no fanatical abolitionists who stood up so manfully for the rights of the Free States, but they were the representatives of those persons in the North who can stand upon that minority resolution and say these are our honest sentiments, and in the face of all opposition we will maintain them—and, when the time comes, vote them.

The editor of the Chicago Tribune thinks that there will be 25 per cent more wheat in Illinois this year than ever before. The fruit crop is also immense.

The steamer Pacific on her last trip out arrived 211 passengers and \$1,675,650 in gold.

Mr. Bartleson, publisher of the Wheeling Gazette wishing to retire from business, offers that establishment for sale. It would be a valuable investment for an individual or a company, as it has an excellent run of Job Work, and the largest subscription list of any paper in Western Virginia.

Illinois has given a large majority against liquor prohibition. Let the temperance men try again.

Coltons New Map's.

We are informed that these splendid and highly finished maps are the most valuable for accuracy and beauty ever published.—Each map exhibits a full resume of all geographical knowledge and shows at one view not only the country it represents as it "now is, in all its natural and political relations, but also the progress of discovery from the earliest days. In their compilation every facility has been rendered by the liberality of our own government in furnishing published and private maps and documents, and also by the governments of Europe, especially those of England and France, whose rich stores of geographical works have elicited much, that until the present publication, has been as a sealed letter.—This map of North America is certainly very fine, it exhibits all up to the present time which is very desirable giving much that is new and important relative to our new territories & treaties. These maps are well engraved on Steel Plate.

Mr. Edmiston agent for these works is in town stopping at the American House. We repeat it these maps are valuable for accuracy beauty and cheapness.

Georgia Democracy.—The Platform of the South.—Dare the Ohio Democracy acquiesce.

Every day adds to the conviction that the great issue between freedom and slavery must now be settled. The South, made bold and arrogant by the ease with which they have carried their measures, have resolved to brow beat and bully the free States into submission to the ivy schemes of slavery extension and aggrandizement. All compromises and compacts are spurned and repudiated. The entire subjection of the free States to the imperious dictation of these slave drivers is demanded, or, in default, we